

كندا في الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Austria	6.8	Libya	9.1
Belgium	1.3	Luxembourg	1.3
Denmark	1.3	Netherlands	0.83
France	1.0	Norway	1.3
Germany	1.3	Portugal	1.3
Greece	1.3	Spain	1.3
Ireland	1.3	Sweden	1.3
Italy	1.3	Switzerland	1.3
Japan	1.3	Turkey	1.3
Lebanon	1.3	U.S. Military	1.3
		Yugoslavia	1.3

Today's weather—Paris: Mostly cloudy, with occasional rain. Tomorrow: Fair, with occasional rain. Tuesday: Fair, with occasional rain. Wednesday: Fair, with occasional rain. Thursday: Fair, with occasional rain. Friday: Fair, with occasional rain. Saturday: Fair, with occasional rain. Sunday: Fair, with occasional rain.

27,112

## Israel Says It Downed Cairo MiG

### Commandos Hit Syrian Posts Again

TEL AVIV, March 16 (UPI)—Israeli jets pounded Egyptian military targets today and shot down an Egyptian MiG-21 jet that tried to intercept a reconnaissance flight between strikes, military spokesmen said.

Israeli aerial cannon hit another Soviet-built MiG-21 when Egyptian interceptors rose to attack an Israeli reconnaissance flight over the central sector of the Suez Canal about 2 p.m., the spokesman said.

Israeli pilots reported they did not see the Egyptian pilot bail out before the first MiG crashed 12 miles inside Egypt. They reported seeing their cannon fire rip into the other MiG-21 but did not see it crash.

[In Cairo, a military spokesman announced that Egyptian MiG jets intercepted three waves of Israeli warplanes today in a series of dogfights and shot down one Israeli jet.]

The Israeli reconnaissance flight took place after waves of jets pounded Egyptian military targets in the central sector of the canal for two hours and ten minutes during the morning, Israeli commandos said.

They struck up to 16 miles inside Egypt.

**Follow Up Raid**

After the reconnaissance flight—and the air battle—Israeli jets swept in over the central sector again at 4 p.m. in a ten-minute follow-up raid on Egyptian military installations, the spokesman said.

Israeli pilots reported they saw no Egyptian interceptors during the air strikes.

All planes—including those of the reconnaissance mission and in the dogfight—returned safely to base, spokesmen said.

To the north, Israeli commandos followed up their first strike into Syria since June 1967, war last night with a second raid before dawn today.

The commandos destroyed a cult-ivert spanning a new military supply road and Syrian Army pillboxes near the village of Gasein, in southern Syria, six miles from the cease-fire line running along the Israeli-held Golan Heights, military spokesmen said.

[In Damascus, later, a Syrian military spokesman denied that an Israeli force had destroyed a bridge and two pillboxes near Gasein, Reuters reported.]

He said that three times bombs were thrown on open land without causing any damage.

Eight hours earlier helicopter-borne Israeli commandos blew up a high-tension power pylon carrying electricity to Damascus and to shell a main Syrian Army base northeast of the Syrian capital, Israeli announced.

On the Lebanese front, Israeli forces shelled Arab guerrilla concentrations in the foothills of Mount Hermon, east of the Hasbani river for more than an hour this afternoon, military spokesmen said.

## White House Says Decision on Jets For Israel Is to Be Made This Week

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—A decision on the sale of U.S. jets to Israel will be announced later this week by the State Department, the White House said today.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler reiterated that no decision on the proposed sale had been reached, saying "it's still under consideration."

Mr. Ziegler attached no special importance to the fact that the announcement was being made by the State Department rather than the White House.

"There's no question the President makes the final decision," Mr. Ziegler said. "The State Department usually announces matters of foreign interest."

## A Clear Swing to the Right

## Socialist Coalition Upset in Finnish Vote

HELSINKI, March 16 (UPI)—Non-Socialist parties today wrested parliamentary control from the Socialists in Finland's general election.

Still incomplete returns from the country's 15 election districts showed a clear swing to the right, with the National Coalition party the big winner in an election in which results surprised even seasoned observers in the Finnish capital.

Premier Mauno Koivisto's left-dominated coalition received a distinct vote of no-confidence in the two-day election.

The great loser was the extreme left, the Communists and the splinter Social Democrats, who lost up to 11 seats, based on estimates with 97 percent of the votes counted.

The Socialist, who held a 103-97 majority in the outgoing 200-member parliament, blamed their poor showing on a weak participation in the election. Only 71.5 percent of the voters—against 84.9 percent four years ago—went to the polls.

The total electorate was 3,095,000.

## President Urho Kekkonen faced with a change in government

including 500,000 able to vote for the first time after the government lowered the voting age from 21 to 20 in 1969. The five government partners, including the three Socialist parties, the Swedish Peo-



TALE OF THE SEA—Enrique Ramos Guzman, of the freighter Rappahannock, picked up part of the crew of the Columbia Eagle, talks to a newsman at Vayama.

## Rescued Men in Port

## Cambodia Gives Asylum to 2 Who Hijacked Munitions Ship

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—The Cambodian government has notified the United States it has granted asylum to two Americans who hijacked the freighter Columbia Eagle, the State Department said today.

Cambodia's Foreign Office at Phnom Penh also notified the U.S. charge d'affaires, Lloyd Rives, that the 7,600-ton ship, loaded with bombs, was being taken over and moved to the port of Sihanoukville.

The names of the crew members who engineered the hijack, apparently with a fake bomb threat, were not immediately disclosed.

Mr. Rives was told by the Cambodian government that the decision regarding disposition of the ship, its cargo and the remaining 13 crew members, presumably including the captain, Donald Swann, would be made later.

The cargo consists of 500-pound and 750-pound bombs and other munitions bound for Thailand.

The other 24 members of the Columbia Eagle crew were tricked into abandoning ship in its boats. The men in the boats were picked up by the Rappahannock, another munitions ship, and taken to Port Vayama, a Thai-U.S. ammunition port near Sattahip.

The State Department press officer, Robert J. McCloskey, said this afternoon: "We have since learned that Cambodian officials boarded the Columbia Eagle and have taken off the two, who requested asylum. And that's the state of the matter now."

Mr. McCloskey stressed that a "reported mutiny" had occurred. He said the department did not have enough information to determine precisely what happened.

Mr. McCloskey said Mr. Rives would press for the release of the ship, its cargo and all crew members who wish to leave Cambodia.

By Henry Kamm

VAYAMA AMMUNITION PORT, Thailand, March 16 (NYT)—Crew members of the ship Rappahannock, which arrived here today with 24 men who fled in lifeboats from the hijacked American munitions ship Columbia Eagle, said some of them described the two mutineers as "hippies."

The Rappahannock, which is also a munitions carrier, picked up the crewmen in the Gulf of Siam last Saturday night. The Columbia Eagle men were not allowed to come ashore today pending the completion of immigration formalities, complicated by the unexpected nature of their arrival. American military authorities said they expected Thailand to let the rescued seamen leave the Rappahannock tomorrow.

From interviews with about a dozen members of the crew of the Rappahannock, the following version of the incident at sea emerged:

At 1:00 p.m. Saturday, while the Columbia Eagle was steaming up the Gulf of Siam, about 100 miles off the coast of Cambodia, a report was circulated, attributed to the captain of the ship, that a bomb was about to be exploded, and the "abandon ship" signal was given.

**Captain Threatened**

According to crew members of the Rappahannock, who declined to be identified, seamen from the Columbia Eagle said the order was issued by the captain to the third mate while the captain was threatened by a gun.

The gun was held, according to these accounts, by a 21-year-old steward assigned to the officers' quarters. The youth, described as a bearded, white hippie of American nationality, was suspected by other crew members to be a user of narcotics.

He had as his sole apparent follower a stoker, also young and apparently also a hippie type. The leader was reported to have said he was taking the Columbia Eagle to neutralist Cambodia to ask for political asylum. If asylum were refused, he said, he would blow up the ship.

The crew members of the Rappahannock said they were told that 24 of the Columbia Eagle crew, some acting in the belief that a fire and boat drill was under way, were hustled into two lifeboats. Many of them, resting in their bunks after standing watch, rush-



Donald Swann, captain of the Columbia Eagle.

## 'Hippies' Said to Have Tricked Crew Into Abandoning Ship

ed on deck in their underwear and found themselves in the boats before they knew what was happening. When the lifeboats were lowered, they were ordered to cast off. The ship, 15 crew members remaining aboard, steamed off at full speed toward the Cambodian coast, leaving the two lifeboats, only one equipped with a motor, adrift.

**Skipper Remains Aboard**

The captain, Donald Swann, and the first officer remained aboard, presumed by other members of the ship's company to be prisoners. The second and third mates, as well as some engineering officers, were reported to be among those who took to the boats.

The two lifeboats, tied together, were towed by the Rappahannock to allow the motorized one to tow the other, were at sea about nine hours before being spotted by the bow lookout on the Rappahannock and picked up.

According to most of the rescuers, the 24 rescued men looked tense and nervous and would at first say nothing about their adventure.

The Rappahannock crewmen were interviewed as they came through the gates leading to the restricted area where the deep-water berths are situated. They said the Vietnam war did not appear to be the reason for the hijacking.

## Senators Warned U.S. Withdrawal Might Doom Laos

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from Laos might mean the collapse of the neutralist government of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

It also might mean, he testified, that the United States could not achieve its objective of restoring the 1962 Geneva accords, which set up the neutralist government.

Mr. Richardson's comments were in reply to the suggestion of Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., that the U.S. forces in Laos simply be pulled out.

Sen. Cooper said he could not understand why the U.S. involvement in Laos was being broadened. Other committee members said the involvement already was much greater than they had realized, and voiced fears that an increase in American bombing there could lead to the dispatch of ground troops to Laos.

Mr. Richardson insisted, however, that "there are no plans under present circumstances to do this."

The under secretary appeared before the panel to reiterate the administration's new position, expressed in a letter to Chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., last week, on a resolution to repeal the Tonkin Gulf grant of authority to the executive branch and three other similar "cold war" resolutions.

He testified, and won praise from committee members for doing so, that the administration was not now opposed to repeal of these earlier measures.

Much of the questioning, however, centered on the rising Senate



Elliot L. Richardson

## Sihanouk Gets Soviet Pledge On Neutrality

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI)—The Soviet Union tonight promised Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia "all-around support in the struggle against imperialist provocations," but kept silent on the issue of Vietnamese military presence in the Southeast Asian kingdom.

Tass, the official press agency, distributed an account of today's meetings between Sihanouk, Soviet President Nikolai S. Khrushchev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. It blamed the United States for Cambodia's troubles.

No reference was made to Sihanouk's avowed purpose in coming here which was to ask the Russians to use their influence in Hanoi to persuade North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to withdraw their forces from Cambodia.

The statement said: "The Soviet government has again confirmed its respect for the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders and stated that Cambodia could continue relying on the Soviet Union for all-around support in the struggle against imperialist provocations and interference in her affairs, for the safeguarding of her territorial integrity and sovereignty."

The statement said both sides in the discussions found the main cause for tension in Southeast Asia was "the aggression of American imperialists in Vietnam, armed U.S. intervention in Laos, provocations of American and Saigon troops against Cambodia and violation of her neutrality."

**Moscow Repeats Stand**

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI)—The Soviet Union replied today to a British message on Laos with what was understood to be a restatement of its opposition to Geneva-style consultations to bring peace to the Southeast Asian kingdom.

Some observers said the Russians were trying to compel the world to deal with Laos and Vietnam on similar terms and prevent the United States from distinguishing between them.

The Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, called for Geneva-style action two weeks ago after communist Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops captured

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Agnew Backs Bombing**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today that any halt to the bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos as a condition to a peace settlement was unwise.

"To go back and continue to prostrate ourselves on the altar of sacrifice to satisfy the critics, whose opinions seem to center with the opinions of the enemy, seems to be self-defeating," Mr. Agnew said on an NBC television program.

**'One-Shot Resumption' in 1968**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The United States broke the embargo imposed on the delivery of heavy armaments to Greece in the fall of 1968 in the wake of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, American officials disclosed today.

It was a "one-shot resumption" of the delivery of larger military hardware at a time when there were strong indications that the Soviet Union was planning similar aggressive moves in the Balkans against Romania and Yugoslavia.

What was delivered remains a secret, but the shipment is understood to have included some jet aircraft and two minesweepers.

The United States suspended all military aid shipments to Greece after the April, 1967, military coup, but the delivery of small arms, ammunition, spare parts and other maintenance stocks continued.

Where the exact line between

small and heavy equipment lies depends on U.S. authorities, but tanks, airplanes and warships unquestionably belong to the second category.

**U.S. Extends Loan Of Six Warships**

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT)—The administration has extended the loan of five destroyers and one submarine to Greece, despite an American embargo on major weapons for that country.

The six ships constitute more than half of the 11 submarines and destroyers in the Royal Hellenic Navy.

The United States lent the ships to the Greeks several years ago. The loan of the submarine and two of the destroyers expired in

1967; the other destroyer loans expired last year.

Legislation authorized the loans for an initial five-year period, and an additional five-year period at the discretion of the President. The administration decided to let Greece keep the ships, and an exchange of diplomatic notes renewing the loan was completed in Athens Feb. 3.

**No Choice**

One State Department official said today that, despite the embargo, the United States had no choice but to renew the loans. "How can we say Greece is part of NATO and an important ally in that part of the world," he asked, "and withdraw these ships?"

Meanwhile, a general review of America's posture toward the Greek government—and of the embargo on major weapons—is under way.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## New World Trade Center

## Blasts Rock N.Y.C. Building That Will Be World's Tallest

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI)—A series of propane gas explosions rocked the construction site of what is to be the world's tallest building today ten minutes after an anonymous caller warned police a bombing there.

But reports indicated only one bomb exploded, rattling windows in the area and sending fireballs six stories in the air.

The blasts came a few hours after a bomb threat halted some operator-handled long distance phone calls into New York City, extending the city's "great bomb scare" into the second week.

The bombings of three corporate offices in Manhattan skyscrapers last week touched off the highest series of phony bomb reports in the city's history—nearly 800 through yesterday. The first threat today caused the evacuation of a 2,800 employees of the New York Telephone Co. from a new East Side installation.

## Vatican to Include Sex Study in New Training of Priests

VATICAN CITY, March 16 (UPI)—The Vatican outlined major changes today in the training of priests, including sex education and a document laying down guidelines for one of the most sweeping reforms in four centuries made no concessions to demands priests be exempted to marry.

Instead, bishops around the world were asked to initiate a training program at high school and college levels which would raise sex to an impersonal level.

"For this," said the document, "proper sex education is required, which for mature students consists of education to elude love of persons rather than a sometimes annoying insistence on avoiding sins."

The Vatican also suggested bishops give seminarians more control over their training and curriculum, and give trainees priests a form of "on-the-job" training.

"There should be a real though discreet contact with world problems and world developments," said Archbishop Cardinal Giuseppe Siri, head of the Vatican's Department for Catholic Education.

He said the 15,000-word, Latin document should produce priests in tune with the modern world.

The reforms asked men preparing for the priesthood to accept matrimony as "a gift of God," but urged them to make up their minds. "Let... young men be gradually formed and led to experience human, brotherly, personal love... for all and everyone, but especially the poor, the underprivileged and the equals," the document said. "In this way, they will overcome the loneliness in their hearts."

The document was considered one of the most sweeping reforms of the Council of Trent, in 1556.

## Swiss Consulate Shut in Salisbury

BERN, March 16 (AP)—The Swiss government decided today to shut down its consulate in Salisbury "following the proclamation of the Republic of Rhodesia."

Switzerland had previously announced it would keep the consulate open, but reconsidered when Western nations shut down their representations in the Rhodesian capital.



## 'Uneasiness, Regret' Voiced

## Cambodia Anti-Red Protests Upset Peking

HONG KONG, March 16 (UPI)—An official report from Peking today said Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had "expressed uneasiness and regret" over the Cambodian demonstrations against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong missions in Phnom Penh.

The report, carried by Peking's Hsinhua Press Agency, came as the Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was scheduled to fly from the Soviet Union to China and followed agreement by Cambodia, North Vietnam and representatives of the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to hold a meeting to discuss questions arising out of the demonstrations.

A Cambodian Embassy announcement in Moscow said Prince Sihanouk's departure for Peking had been postponed until Tuesday.

The Peking dispatch coincided with reports from Phnom Penh of new anti-Communist demonstrations there and a commentary in the official Hanoi newspaper, Nhan Dan, calling for the creation of "an atmosphere favorable for the Vietnam-Cambodia meeting."

Premier Chou's comment on the anti-Communist demonstrations in Cambodia was made at a meeting with Nay Valentine, Cambodian ambassador to Peking. Hsinhua said Mr. Chou received the Cambodian diplomat "in the early hours of March 15."

The agency said it was authorized to refute rumors circulating in Cambodia that Vietnamese nationalists in Peking held demonstrations in front of the Cambodian Embassy in Peking and wrecked it.

Hsinhua declared: "The rumors which appeared in Phnom Penh are complete fabrications created with ulterior motives."

The agency's report was interpreted here as a reflection of Peking's concern that Cambodia may have shifted away from its former position of tolerance toward the Communists in Vietnam and China.

The report declared that China and Cambodia were "friendly to each other." It said that the Chinese government and people had "always respected and supported the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity," as upheld by Prince Sihanouk.

The latest anti-Communist protest in Phnom Penh took place outside the Cambodian parliament, where demonstrators demanded that the Vietnamese Communist troops leave Cambodia.

After demonstrators rampaged through premises occupied by representatives of North Vietnam and the Communist "government" of South Vietnam last Friday, Cambodia demanded that the Communists withdraw their forces from Cambodian territory by dawn on Sunday. Soon after the deadline expired Cambodia announced its agreement to talks with Hanoi and Viet Cong representatives.

Declaring that the Vietnamese people "greatly rejoice" at the talks agreement, Nhan Dan said problems concerning relations between North Vietnam and Cambodia "must be settled through negotiations."

The Nhan Dan commentary said the immediate task was to "create an atmosphere favorable for the Vietnam-Cambodia meeting." It asserted that Hanoi was "making big efforts in this direction" and hoped that the Cambodians would make similar efforts in order to create conditions for the representatives of the parties concerned to meet in an atmosphere of brotherly solidarity.

The following day, Christian Chapman, director of the State Department's Office of Military Assistance and Sales, appeared before the committee.

Mr. Spiers testified that the loan decision had been "reached jointly by the State Department and the Defense Department."

The committee chairman, L. Mendel Rivers, asked him whether the President had personally reviewed the decision. "It was approved in the White House," Mr. Spiers replied, "but I very much doubt that this went to the President."

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BILINGUAL PROTEST—Cambodian students march through Phnom Penh during a massive protest demonstration yesterday against the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

With Inconclusive Results

## Cambodia in Talks on Hanoi Exit

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 16 (UPI)—Cambodia today temporarily suspended its ultimatum to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to withdraw their troops and opened talks with the Communists aimed at achieving an early evacuation of their forces.

A three-hour meeting on Cambodia's demand for the departure of an estimated 15,000 Vietnamese Communist troops appeared to have been inconclusive. Diplomatic observers noted that no official communiqué was issued and that no date was set for further talks.

Cambodian negotiators confronted Hanoi and Viet Cong officials with a new demand for evacuation of the intruders while more than 20,000 nationalist youths, workers and students massed in front of the National Assembly building and shouted hostile slogans against the Vietnamese Communists.

Tension remained high between the Cambodian population and the Vietnamese colony after last week's riots, during which mobs sacked the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong embassies and damaged a number of private Vietnamese houses and shops here and in provincial towns.

Gen. Lon Nol, Cambodia's premier and defense minister, suspended his ultimatum to the Communists to clear out of frontier areas after Hanoi and the Viet Cong agreed to negotiate on the issue.

Cambodian officials remarked that it was the first time Hanoi and the Viet Cong had agreed to discuss the presence of their forces on Cambodian soil. In past years they have ignored Cambodia's insistent demands for such talks.

Officials said the talks were "the last chance" for both sides to find a modus vivendi. Leaders of Cambodia's 36,000-man army were reportedly to be increased over the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces continued presence in border areas where Cambodia charges the intruders behave as the masters.

Officials said that recently a

Cambodian parliamentary mission had halted in a frontier district by armed Viet Cong guerrillas.

The Cambodian Assembly, sources said, was preparing legislation providing heavy punishment for citizens who accept bribes from the Communist intruders or help them in any way.

The nationalist crowd, which dispersed peacefully today, also demanded stern punishment for Cambodians sympathizing with the Vietnamese Communists.

Defending Secret U.S. Base

## A Dozen or More GIs Died In Laos Battle 2 Years Ago

By T. D. Allman

VIENTIANE, March 16 (UPI)—More than a dozen Americans were killed in Laos two years ago in defense of a secret American installation which assisted U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. The incident, until now kept secret, was not included in President Nixon's recent speech, and it has had an important effect on North Vietnamese strategy in northeast Laos.

In his March 6 statement on Laos, Mr. Nixon said, "No American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations."

However, the White House confirmed today the deaths of the American servicemen in Laos two years ago. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the deaths were included among the less than 50 of the Nixon administration announced had been killed since 1962 in ground action. But he said the White House still stands on President Nixon's statement of March 6.

The sentence, although carefully phrased to exclude casualties in the American air war in Laos and U.S. military personnel who have fought in Laos from U.S. bases in South Vietnam and Thailand—failed to cover scores of Americans killed while performing military and military-support functions on the ground in Laos, in combat with North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops.

Speaking with newsmen Friday, Mr. Ziegler said that there were "some" U.S. casualties in Laos because of the secret U.S. base.

Radio telecommunications equipment, including radar sets, dotted Phou Pha Thi and several nearby hills. American Air Force and CIA personnel used the valley landing strip as the base for American-led teams of Meo mercenaries entering North Vietnam on special harassment missions.

This American use of Laos to support the bombing of North Vietnam quickly became intolerable to Hanoi. Several attacks at Phou Pha Thi failed in 1965 and 1967.

After several North Vietnamese attacks at Phou Pha Thi in February, 1968, a Communist assault there finally succeeded. Several outposts fell early in March, and some U.S. personnel were evacuated.

On March 10, 1968, the landing strip was lost, cutting Phou Pha Thi's only link with the outside world. North Vietnamese troops then fought their way up the exposed side of the mountain, advancing in some cases in hand-to-hand combat and under heavy American air attack.

Inside a limestone cave and concrete bunker that served as main American headquarters, again according to American sources familiar with the incident, were between 12 and 21 Americans, mostly U.S. Air Force personnel, a number of Laotian officers and some 100 Meo troops.

"They fought to the last man," said one American. "They were all killed on March 11, inside that bunker."

The U.S. government never has acknowledged officially the deaths of these Americans, nor the fact that Laotian territory within a few miles of North Vietnam was used to support the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Symington Charges Censorship—WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., today asserted President Nixon's administration had censored congressional testimony about Americans being killed when their secret radar base in Laos was overrun. The senator declined to go into details.

## U.S. Announces Laos Strikes And Loss of Three Aircraft

SAIGON, March 16 (UPI)—The United States began announcing air strikes into Laos today and reported the loss of three more U.S. planes to ground fire there.

In its first announcement of the U.S. strikes, the command here in Saigon said:

"Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft yesterday continued interdiction operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos. Air Force aircraft flew combat support missions in Laos for Royal Laotian forces. In addition, B-52s participated in interdiction operations along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos."

The official disclosure that American planes are bombing Laos, along with the announcement of U.S. plane losses there, meant a further step in taking the wraps off what has since 1964 been a secret air campaign.

The announcement did not give the number of tactical and strategic B-52 strikes flown in Laos yesterday. The command said a few hours earlier that it would report only the fact that such strikes had been flown.

The losses were two Navy A-4 Skyhawk jets and an Air Force OV-10 propeller-driven Bronco. The Bronco was shot down last night in Laos's upper panhandle and its pilot was rescued, spokesmen said.

One of the Skyhawks was hit by guerrilla ground fire yesterday and crashed into the ocean off North Vietnam, but its pilot was rescued. The other A-4 went down Saturday and its pilot was recovered.

On the Vietnam battlefield, guerrillas shelled 15 allied bases last night and today and spokesmen said U.S. casualties were 11 wounded.

Light fighting was reported from the field. U.S. artillery fired at guerrilla units in the Demolition area yesterday in the most significant incident in the area in more than two months.

Military spokesmen said the U.S. guns opened fire in response to an aerial report that guerrillas were on the move 600 yards south of the Ben Hai River, which separates the six-mile-wide buffer strip.

One guerrilla was killed in the artillery attack, military spokesmen said.

Headquarters also announced the departure of more Americans from Laos and said U.S. troop strength in Vietnam fell to a 29-month low last week with the withdrawal of 3,800 Americans from the war zone.

Spokesmen said there were 480,000 Americans in Vietnam as of March 12, compared with a total of 464,700 on March 5. It was the lowest such figure since the week ending Oct. 26, 1967, when there were 483,000 Americans in Vietnam.

The four-engine Constellation crashed into a hangar on its way to a base and destroyed a Phantom jet, military spokesmen said. Two Air Force men on the ground were injured.

All aboard the EC-121, jammed with sophisticated electronic equipment, were Navy men, spokesmen said.

The aircraft broke in two after striking the hangar and only the white tail section and part of the fuselage were distinguishable and the aircraft wreckage. There was no sign of the plane's cockpit or the wreckage of the aircraft.

It was the worst air disaster in the Vietnam war involving a U.S. aircraft. The heavy Constellation lives occurred on March 12 when a C-123 transport plane crashed near An Khe, a military base in Laos, killing 11 U.S. servicemen.

The EC-121 was on a reconnaissance mission when it crashed about 300 yards off the runway near a busy road.

U.S. GIs Soviet Note—WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—President Nixon has reached the Soviet Union's rejection of the Geneva talks on Laos, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon's rejection of the Geneva talks was a setback to the U.S. effort to get out of Laos. Observers said the Soviet backing for the Pathet Lao program closely paralleled Soviet backing of the North Vietnamese and Vietnamese programs in their area.

Kremlin has usually deferred to Hanoi in this region. North Vietnamese troops are in Laos and have seized the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which runs through Laos, and ethnic Vietnamese are found in Thailand, west of Laos.

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The lower house, which previously had passed a diluted bill prepared by a landowners' bloc, reversed itself and adopted the Senate version of the bill to transfer all government-owned lands within three years from the landlord to the entrepreneur.

The U.S. Agency for International Development has promised at least \$10 million to finance the program.

Bomb Scare on Jet—BOMBAY, March 16 (UPI)—A Trans World Airlines Boeing jet left for Tel Aviv on route to New York this morning was called back to Santa Cruz airport following a false alarm of a bomb aboard.

## Japan Consul Describes His Kidnapping

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 16 (Reuters)—Japanese Consul General Nobuo Okuchi—freed after 97 hours as a prisoner of guerrillas—told today how he was snatched at gunpoint from outside his home here and taken blindfolded to a secret hideout.

The 56-year-old diplomat was speaking at a press conference. He was left in a city street by the leftist Revolutionary Popular Vanguard (VRP) last night and went home by taxi.

The guerrillas freed him after five political prisoners, for whom he was held hostage, were flown to Mexico City by the Brazilian government.

Mr. Okuchi said he was kept in a room measuring about 6 by 17 feet, which had a private bathroom. Its three windows were kept shut and covered with blankets. He had a bed and three chairs.

The diplomat said no threats were made against him.

"It was evident that my freedom depended on the Brazilian government's decision to send the five prisoners and three children to Mexico," he added.

He said he was confident Brazil would make every effort to meet the guerrillas' demands to "preserve my life . . . and this confidence in the Brazilian government never failed me."

The guerrillas tuned in to all radio broadcasts, read the newspapers and sometimes even translated some of the news for him into English.

The consul, who was bombarded with questions, said: "It is still obvious to me that a kidnapping is something worse than a press conference."

"From the very start they told me they had nothing against me personally or against the Japanese people. On the whole they treated me well," the consul said.

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Smallpox Scare Ends—BONN, March 16 (AP)—West Germany is again a smallpox-free area under international regulations, the Health Ministry announced today. It said no new cases have been registered in the last four weeks, which qualifies the country as smallpox-free.

Finns Move To the Right—(Continued from Page 1) showing was made by the Rural party, which held its lone seat and added another eight. The party appeared to gain most in the underdeveloped eastern election districts. The results are a major victory for party leader Veljko Vannamä, 51, who held the party's only seat at dissolution.

Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen of the Center party said, "The rightists—the Conservatives and the Rural party—won a lot but it does not make it any easier for Finland to go on with her traditional policies. I certainly hope that we can build another People's Front government. And as far as I can see, it is possible."

He said that the Center party will not be too eager to go into coalition with the Conservatives.

Scotland Yard To Probe Charges Of 1948 Massacre—LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The director of public prosecutions today ordered Scotland Yard to investigate the alleged massacre of 25 villagers in Malaya by British troops in 1948.

The move followed a request by the Ministry of Defense to the public prosecutor for advice. The police report will be submitted to the director of public prosecutions for possible legal action.

Charges of a massacre were first made in a mass-circulation newspaper Feb. 1. The newspaper published testimony of former British soldiers whose unit was involved in the alleged atrocity.

When the shooting first came to light 21 years ago, the then Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones told the House of Commons it was justified to prevent the 25 captives, suspected as Communist terrorists, from escaping.

The newspaper report claimed the captives were not trying to escape but were deliberately shot down. Immediately after the report, lawmakers called on Defense Secretary Denis Healey for an investigation.

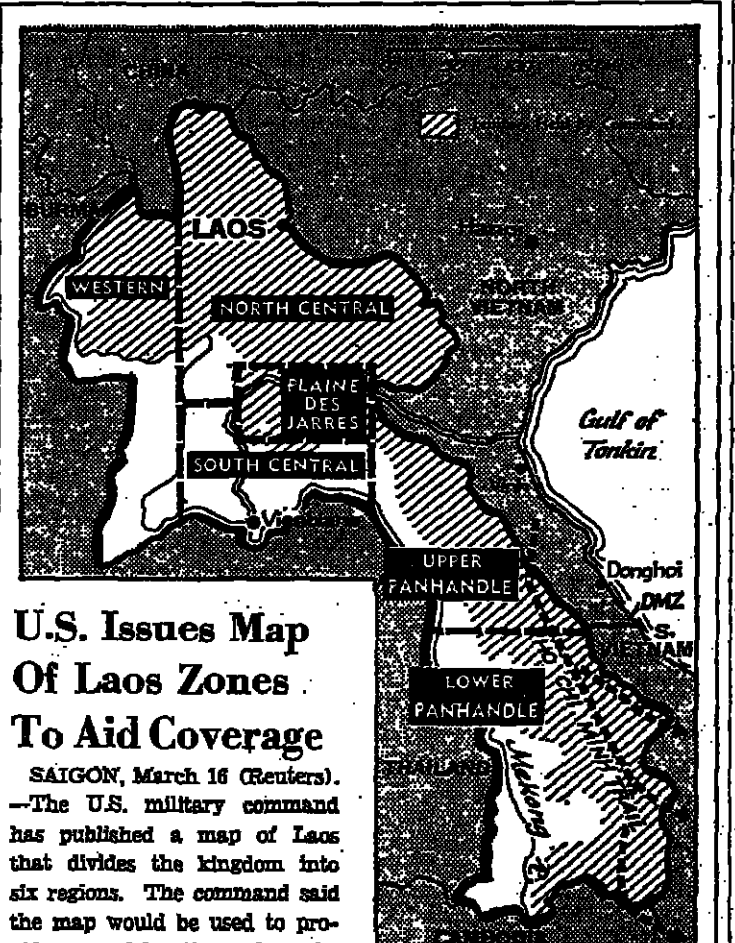
Police had issued a warrant charging him with attempted murder in the shooting March 9 of Adam Rogers, a black neighborhood worker, who has been credited by police with cooling tempers during several tense racial situations. Mr. Kellum was also a Negro.

The wounded airline passenger, John Marvin Sager, 42, was in good condition in a hospital with a bullet wound in the neck.

U.S. Issues Map Of Laos Zones To Aid Coverage—SAIGON, March 16 (Reuters)—The U.S. military command has published a map of Laos that divides the kingdom into six regions. The command said the map would be used to provide general locations when aircraft losses there were announced.

The map, issued to correspond to the six regions, was sent to the U.S. military command in Washington to keep the public better informed. The A-1 was the first plane announced lost since then.

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## 22 GIs Killed At Da Nang in Plane Crash

DA NANG, March 16 (UPI)—U.S. Navy B-1H reconnaissance aircraft with 31 men aboard crashed in flames while landing at Da Nang airbase today. Twenty-two persons were killed and nine injured.

The four-engine Constellation smashed into a hangar on its way to a base and destroyed a Phantom jet, military spokesmen said. Two Air Force men on the ground were injured.

All aboard the EC-121, jammed with sophisticated electronic equipment, were Navy men, spokesmen said.

The aircraft broke in two after striking the hangar and only the white tail section and part of the fuselage were distinguishable and the aircraft wreckage. There was no sign of the plane's cockpit or the wreckage of the aircraft.

It was the worst air disaster in the Vietnam war involving a U.S. aircraft. The heavy Constellation lives occurred on March 12 when a C-123 transport plane crashed near An Khe, a military base in Laos, killing 11 U.S. servicemen.

The EC-121 was on a reconnaissance mission when it crashed about 300 yards off the runway near a busy road.

U.S. GIs Soviet Note—WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—President Nixon has reached the Soviet Union's rejection of the Geneva talks on Laos, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon's rejection of the Geneva talks was a setback to the U.S. effort to get out of Laos. Observers said the Soviet backing for the Pathet Lao program closely paralleled Soviet backing of the North Vietnamese and Vietnamese programs in their area.

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## Turning Down NAACP

## Supreme Court Allows Delay in School Busing

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, in a move that deeply disappointed civil rights lawyers, refused today to apply its own rule of desegregation, arguing later, to the heated school controversy in Charlotte, N.C.

Without comment, in a one-sentence announcement, the high court denied a motion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's legal defense fund to reinstate a district court order for large-scale new busing beginning April 1 and left standing a court-of-appeals order halting the desegregation plan.

The defense fund had taken an emergency appeal from the stay order of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and had called the issue a major test of confidence in trial judges like Judge James B. McMillan, who risk public abuse for enforcing the high court's decrees.

Defense Fund director-counsel Jack Greenberg was quick to state that the denial was "on a matter of procedure and has no substantive significance." He said it would be "far-fetched" to conclude that the high court had buckled in the face of Southern resistance and criticism by Nixon administration officials of court decisions on schools.

Other civil-rights lawyers privately said they were not so sure. They said that while the Charlotte controversy is far from over, a strong, final desegregation order could emerge, lower courts are unlikely to issue busing orders where needed until the Supreme Court makes clear they will be upheld.

Judge McMillan's busing plan would have added at least 14,000 students to the 23,000 children already bused to school in Charlotte.

They would have criss-crossed the city in a school-bus pairing arrangement, taking up to two and a half hours a day in transit.

School officials had told the court they don't have the money to buy the buses that would be needed.

In recent weeks the Charlotte case has become a focal point of the dispute over how much busing, if any, the courts can require of school boards in the South to eliminate the all-black schools and create unitary, non-racial school systems.

Southern boards and their congressmen are insisting that their problems, although stemming from legally enforced segregation before 1954, should have the same cure as Northern schools, where official race discrimination has rarely been proven.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert F. Kennedy criticized Judge McMillan's busing order last week as an example of what he considered confusing and educationally harmful court rulings. Citizens groups condemned the judge and called for his impeachment, and the school board for Charlotte and surrounding Mecklenburg County told the high court they simply couldn't pay the cost of busing.

Judge McMillan, rapping the school board for repeated delay in submitting an effective plan, hired an education consultant and drew up his own schedule for grade-school integration by April 1 and high schools by May 4.

In a statement, one of the young men gave a typical explanation: They had been to Copenhagen in their Volkswagen camper bus and one of them had bought a candy bar.

Could they help it if the police found 750 grams of hash in their candy? Obviously it was a plant. The young men are now in a French prison awaiting trial.

If their case goes like the 50 others involving Americans that have come up recently in the Paris area, the seven will spend four months in prison before ever coming to trial. Then they will be convicted, maintaining to the end that it was a plant. About one-third eventually admit they bought the stuff to use. Sentences can range up to five years depending on the court's findings.

American officials have become greatly concerned about the rising American population in French jails on drug charges. The authorities feel that young Americans simply don't know that official policy here has changed, or that there is an official policy.

One Man's Story

A young American called Frenchy lent his story to a bulletin put out by the Paris American Center for Students and Artists. Here is his story:

"It was when I was working at Jacky's Far West Saloon (in Montparnasse). I was taking a break, just walking up Boulevard Raspail about 2 a.m. This cop stopped me, searched me on the spot and found ten grams of hash. I was taken to the local police station, then to a central station and finally held for four months at the Prison de la Santé in a cell with three other Americans who were all in for the same thing. I asked for bail, but it was refused. When my trial finally came up, I got sentenced to five months, of which I had already served four."

Or consider the case of the poor fellow who got caught with half a gram of hash and was sentenced to four months. As he remarked: "It wasn't even enough to roll a joint."

U.S. officials here believe young Americans carrying hashish run a great risk of being detected, first because they tend to look alike, and second because, like any Frenchman, they can be stopped and searched by any policeman.

In a memo sent recently by U.S. authorities to Washington on these young Americans, they were described as follows:

"Young people, especially those long-haired, bearded and sloppily attired, 19-25 years old, hippie types wandering aimlessly through France and other countries of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, calling attention to themselves by appearance and their habits of congregating in Paris and other cities with persons of a similar philosophy."

In other words they are spotted by the police on sight, taken in for "identity checks," and searched. They think perhaps that if they are caught they will simply be deported, but the French don't like to deport people. They prefer to jail them.

U.S. officials here believe that young Americans simply don't know that the hashish they pick up with no trouble in Morocco, Karachi or Copenhagen—or for that matter in Paris or Marseille—can land them in jail in France. They don't realize that while the Scandinavians are lenient, French, German and Spanish police have all gotten tough.

They're tough not only on the pushers, but on the users. For example, French law prohibits "production, possession, distribution, use, sale, import or export" of narcotics.

Few Trafficking Charges

One irony is that while it was the Bando heroin case that brought the crackdown, almost all the Americans caught here had no more than hashish. Only one, among the 50 recent Paris cases, had LSD. And of the 50, only five could be charged with trafficking. The others were simply carrying the pot for their personal use.

Two American brothers caught here last fall with six kilos of hashish were sentenced to three years for trafficking. They had bought the stuff in Karachi for \$72 and planned to sell it in America for \$1,000. The LSD case is still in the pretrial stage, and the Americans are still in jail.

The U.S. consulate's job in all this is both to console and to aid. The consulate helps to make sure the young Americans have an attorney, and it will communicate the bad news back home if desired.

The American pays the price any Frenchman would. And oddly, even after the jail sentence is served, the French, unlike the British, do not expel their guilty guest.

Officials here fear that the problem can only worsen as summer approaches and the influx of students increases. They are trying to get the message back to the

United States and have even considered running articles in the underground press saying roughly: "Don't bring your hash to France."

In the meantime, those who didn't get the message are seeing France from the inside of French prisons. La Santé for the men and the Petite Roquette for the girls. Two very pretty names.

Official policy changed practically overnight, both for Frenchmen and foreigners. For example, in the preceding 12 months, only eight Americans had been arrested in the Paris area on drug charges. Now it can be eight on a busy weekend. Fifty Americans have been jailed since October, including five girls. Twenty are still in jail.

The French are as hard on themselves. The Prefecture of Police announced recently that in the three-month period ending Dec. 31, some 6,000 persons were stopped for identity checks in the Latin Quarter. Of these, 1,600 were taken in for questioning and 300 were arraigned on violations.

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STRIKE MEETING—Members of the Transport and General Workers Union striking Heathrow Airport gather for a labor rally at a sports stadium in Brentford.

## Day Service at Heathrow Cut by Strike

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—

A walkout by 12,000 workers brought London's giant Heathrow Airport to a near standstill today.

The mid-morning exodus by more than a fourth of the ground staff was the most serious development so far in a wave of labor troubles which have hit the entire British aviation industry.

The Heathrow walkout, which lasted for several hours, kept take-offs to a minimum and forced incoming passengers to carry their own baggage.

The workers traveled to a sports field, where they voted to shut down Heathrow completely for 24 hours if any airline accepted the services of a Canadian-based airport ground-handling service.

The firm, General Aviation Services, has been awarded a contract by the British Airports Authorities

to perform such duties as towing equipment for the smaller airlines using Heathrow.

The BAA wants the services provided by one agency, in order to prevent the airport, which handles more international traffic than any other, from being choked with duplicated equipment.

Union leaders say redundancy is certain if GAS is allowed to function. They also object to foreign capital being used.

Also on the agenda at today's meeting was the position of the airport firemen, who are on strike for higher pay. Their officers are mulling the equipment during the day, but the terminal is idle at night.

The opposition Conservative party has called for a parliamentary debate on the nation's civil aviation industry. Many Con-

servatives were dismayed by last week's announcement that Britain's largest independent airline, British United Airways, will be taken over by the state-run British Overseas Airways Corp.

The workers' meeting also agreed to support airport firemen in their two-week old strike, which has closed Heathrow at night, although the airport has maintained daytime flights with fire officers manning the tenders.

Airlines using Heathrow were accused today of disregarding passengers' safety by allowing "inadequate fire coverage" during the firemen's strike. A union circular said the fire officers were often old and unfamiliar with equipment.

The firemen's strike was scheduled to close the airport again at 11 p.m. tonight until 8 a.m. tomorrow.

## Jail Now Preferred to Deportation

## French Drug Drive Nets Americans

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 16.—Seven more Americans were arrested by the French police over the weekend for bringing hashish into the country. Like dozens of their predecessors, they contended that it was a police plant.

In a statement, one of the young men gave a typical explanation: They had been to Copenhagen in their Volkswagen camper bus and one of them had bought a candy bar.

Could they help it if the police found 750 grams of hash in their candy? Obviously it was a plant. The young men are now in a French prison awaiting trial.

If their case goes like the 50 others involving Americans that have come up recently in the Paris area, the seven will spend four months in prison before ever coming to trial. Then they will be convicted, maintaining to the end that it was a plant. About one-third eventually admit they bought the stuff to use. Sentences can range up to five years depending on the court's findings.

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## Judge Cites Air of Danger In Delaying Rap Brown Case

BEL AIR, Md., March 16 (UPI).—The presiding judge at the riot and arson trial of H. Rap Brown adjourned the proceedings for another week today because of "an atmosphere of potential danger."

But he directed that Mr. Brown, 36, appear in court for the first time when it reconvenes March 24.

Circuit Court Judge Harry Dyer Jr. called the week's adjournment in response to defense pleas for an indefinite adjournment on grounds that two bombing incidents last week made it impossible for a fair trial.

Judge Dyer said he agreed that the explosions which killed two of Mr. Brown's black militant associates in their car and damaged the Dorchester County Courthouse in Cambridge, Md., "however they are related to this trial, have created an atmosphere of potential danger."

No More Postponements

But, he said, "the defendant will be tried in Bel Air and there will be no more postponements unless the defendant himself persuades the court of their necessity."

Mr. Brown has been missing since the first of the bombings last Monday night which killed his two friends. Earlier in an emotionally charged courtroom debate, defense attorney William M. Kunstler asked Judge Dyer to postpone the trial indefinitely.

In making his appeal, Mr. Kunstler said, "no case is worth a single human life."

The trial of Mr. Brown was scheduled to resume with jury selection following a recess last week when the explosions happened.

Mr. Kunstler argued for the adjournment because the case was "bathed in the blood of two men and the wreckage of the Dorchester County Courthouse."

"It's utterly impossible to have a fair trial in this community at this time," he said. "These events have created a pall over the case. An aura of blood and falling bricks has permeated this case to such a degree that to continue it would be to fly in the face of all reason and logic."

"Can't Say Any More"

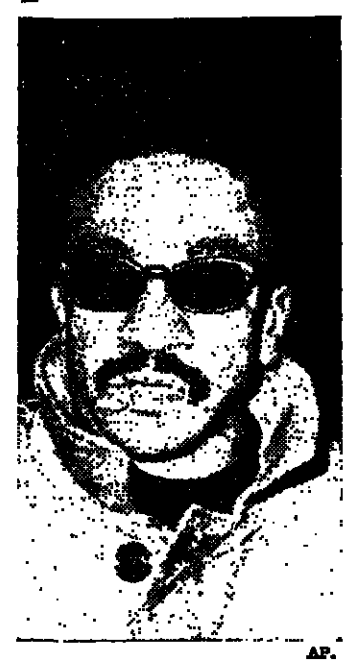
Mr. Kunstler broke down at the end of his argument. His voice cracked and there were tears in his eyes as he spoke of the death of his friend Ralph Featherstone in one of the explosions.

"I can't say any more," he told the judge. He sat down and put his head in his hands.

Assistant defense attorney Carl Broeze then rose to continue the defense appeal but Judge Dyer interrupted him.

"Wait a minute, Mr. Broeze," the judge said.

Judge Dyer sat back in his chair, took a drink of water and stared at Mr. Kunstler in the silent courtroom.



H. Rap Brown

room. When Mr. Kunstler regained his composure several minutes later, the judge allowed Mr. Broeze to offer legal arguments for the adjournment.

Dynamite Sticks in Lake

AUBURN, N.H., March 16 (UPI).—Authorities are studying the possibility that 28 sticks of dynamite found in Massabesic Lake here yesterday may be linked to recent bombings in New York City, Police Chief Emerson Heald said today.

Two youths fishing from a bridge found the 28 dynamite sticks.

Chevron Seals Wild Oil Well Off Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, March 16 (AP).—The fourth of seven wild wells shooting oil into the Gulf of Mexico off the Louisiana coast was sealed this morning and work continued on a relief well for the main producing well, a Chevron Oil spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard said winds were shifting rapidly in the gulf from northerly to southeasterly and then easterly, with a forecast calling for a shift back to northerly. The Coast Guard said this probably would result in the oil being moved around in a circle, endangering no land or the rich oyster beds.

A Chevron spokesman said, meanwhile, no timetable could be given for control of the three wells still out of control, one of them spewing only gas.

45 of Faculty Arrested At Buffalo State U.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 16 (AP).—Police arrested 45 faculty members at the State University at Buffalo on criminal contempt charges yesterday after they ignored a court order to end a sit-in in the acting president's office.

The demonstrators, who demanded to see the acting president, Peter F. Regan, said they were sympathetic with a student strike and objected to the presence of police on the campus.

## South Africa is famous for its birds.

The big Boeing 707s of South African Airways.

Rising from airports across the world.

Speeding west from Australia. South from Europe. Down from America to Rio de Janeiro and east on the new Atlantic route.

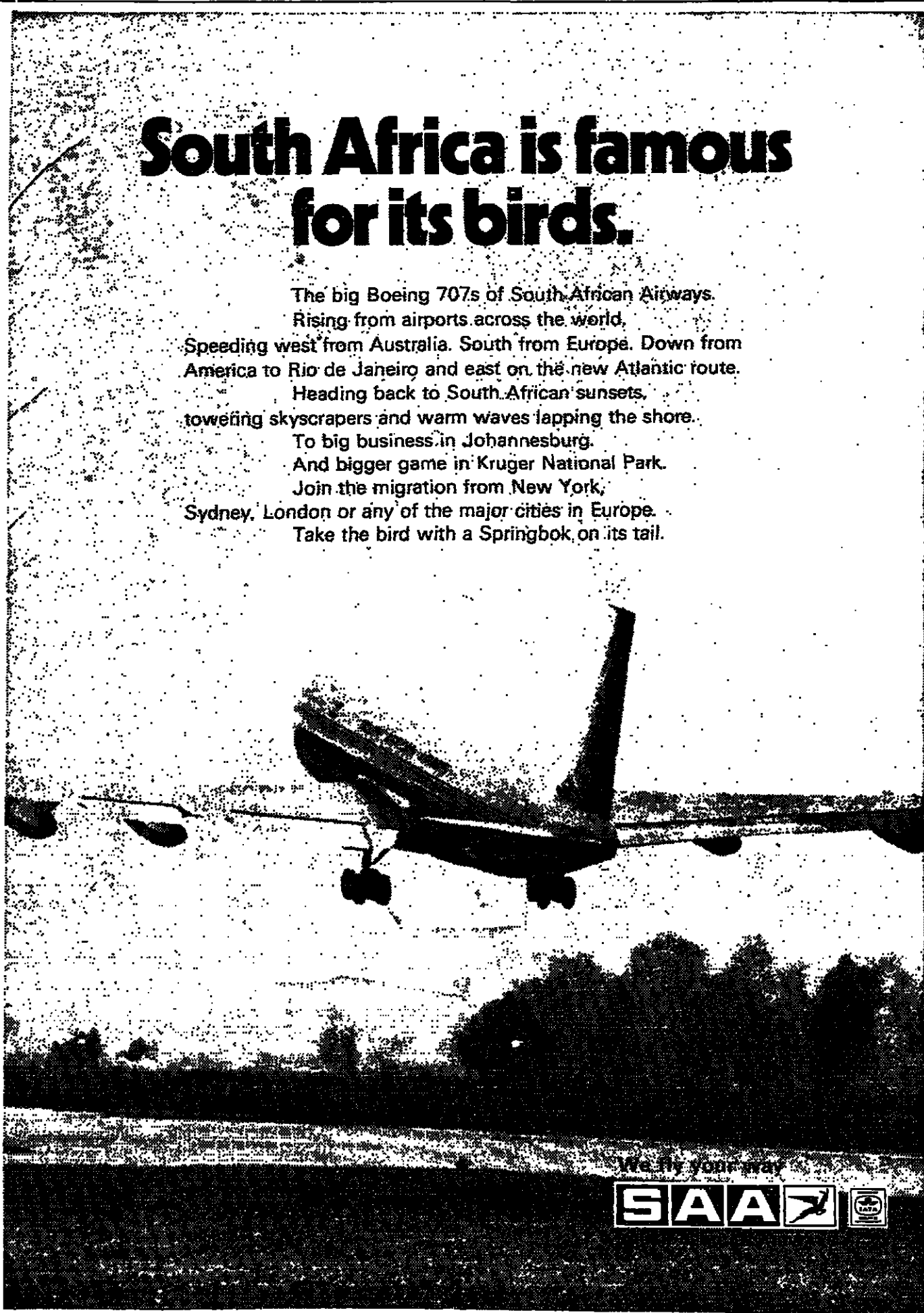
Heading back to South African sunsets, towering skyscrapers and warm waves lapping the shore.

To big business in Johannesburg.

And bigger game in Kruger National Park.

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## The Way of a Neutral

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is quite genuinely neutral; his primary concern is the independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia. If he hitherto has been harder on the United States than upon North Vietnam in his diplomacy, it is probably because it is easier to be bold to the Western colossus, which suffers from many inhibitions, than with his Communist neighbors, who have none. Then, too, it is more natural for an Asian nationalist to attack a non-Asian power than Asians, especially since the latter will be with him much longer than the former.

But the Cambodians, who have followed their prince and head of state loyally through many crises, are not blind to the fact that a large number of North Vietnamese regulars have set up housekeeping in their land, and move in and out with impunity—except the occasional bombing raid or artillery bombardment that pursues them across the frontier. Moreover, the Cambodian Khmers have a pride of ancestry and of nationality that are superior to the accidents of history that gave them, once, French masters, and now a mélange of warring neighbors.

Hanoi and, more mutedly, Moscow, have charged in effect that the recent rampages against the Vietnamese in Cambodia are part of a rightist plot, presumably stimulated by the CIA. Prince Sihanouk, in Paris, also initially took this tack. All seem to have overlooked the possibility that the Cambodians were simply taking Prince Sihanouk's

neutrality in deadly earnest; that they do not see why a small group of Americans who wandered into Cambodian territory by accident should be seized and eventually ceremoniously deported, while some 40,000 armed North Vietnamese were at free quarters on Cambodian soil. The prince recognized the point, finally, and asked the visitors to leave forthwith.

The Cambodians—and their leader, doubtless—are aware that North Vietnam, so wanton in its infringements of the sovereignty of Laos and Cambodia in war, is likely to be a dangerous neighbor in peace. The boundaries of the succession states of Indochina and the historic entities they represent are at least as obscure as those of the Balkans, after they emerged from Ottoman rule, and the difference between fierce nationalism and acquisitive imperialism is slight. Finally, when the Americans depart, there are still the conflicting interests and influences of the two Communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, to be resolved.

Cambodia, in a word, provides another illustration of the fact that the issues in Southeast Asia are not confined to those represented by the four delegations in Paris, as well as pointing up the implication that nationalism is not in the sole keeping of Hanoi. The way of the neutral in that part of the world is hard—and it is not the United States, or certainly not the United States alone, that is responsible for the difficulty.

## Germany: The Twain at Last

East Germany's Communist rulers have apparently decided they could not take on the onus of sabotaging the projected discussions with West Germany at a time when Bonn was conducting extended conversations with Poland and Soviet Russia. Moscow may indeed have pointed this out to Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader.

In any case the historic meeting of East and West German heads of government—the first such get-together since the creation of the separate regimes 21 years ago—is now fixed for Thursday in Erfurt, East Germany. Simply the fact of such a meeting is tremendously exciting, even though prospects for early dramatic improvement in relations between the two parts of Germany are not promising.

The East Germans are claiming credit for

the concessions that will allow the talks to get under way; but it was Chancellor Willy Brandt who broke the deadlock at some risk by proposing that the two sides agree on a site other than Berlin. In effect, Brandt told East German Premier Willi Stoph it would be foolish to allow differences about West Berlin to "endanger the realization of the exchange of opinions which we both desire."

The risk is that the East Germans henceforth will claim that Brandt's willingness to bypass West Berlin en route to and from Erfurt indicates he really accepts their argument that Bonn's chancellor has no business even visiting West Berlin. Of course, Mr. Brandt cannot allow any such precedent, any more than he can, at this stage, consider the formal recognition of East Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Ulbricht and Brandt

Moscow is likely to urge East Germany to show reasonableness in the impending talks with West Germany. But Bonn cannot count greatly on Moscow's pressure on the other side. The world of the satellites still has not recovered from the shock of the Czechoslovakia crisis. A possible revolt by Walter Ulbricht would be a far worse shock: it would be a catastrophe. And Moscow cannot risk pushing Ulbricht to revolt, for it will pressure him, but with delicacy, and that is why Ulbricht has always resisted and will again arrogantly resist.

—From *Corriere Della Sera* (Milan).

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Rarely has the leader of an immensely wealthy and powerful country swallowed as much resentment and pride as Chancellor Brandt is doing. Premier Stoph, as executive of Moscow's repressive policy, is second only to party Secretary Ulbricht as an object of execration.

Mr. Brandt has staked his reputation on getting this meeting and on improving relations with Russia and the other satellites, and has made many concessions and unashamedly put himself in the position of supplicant.

Mr. Brandt hopes the easement of such rules as those governing over-the-border holiday visits, and restoration of telephone lines across Berlin will stop East and West Germany from becoming "foreign" to each other.

The trouble is that is precisely what Russia and the East German bosses want the two parts of the country to become—unless they become "neutralized" and united under Communist rule.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

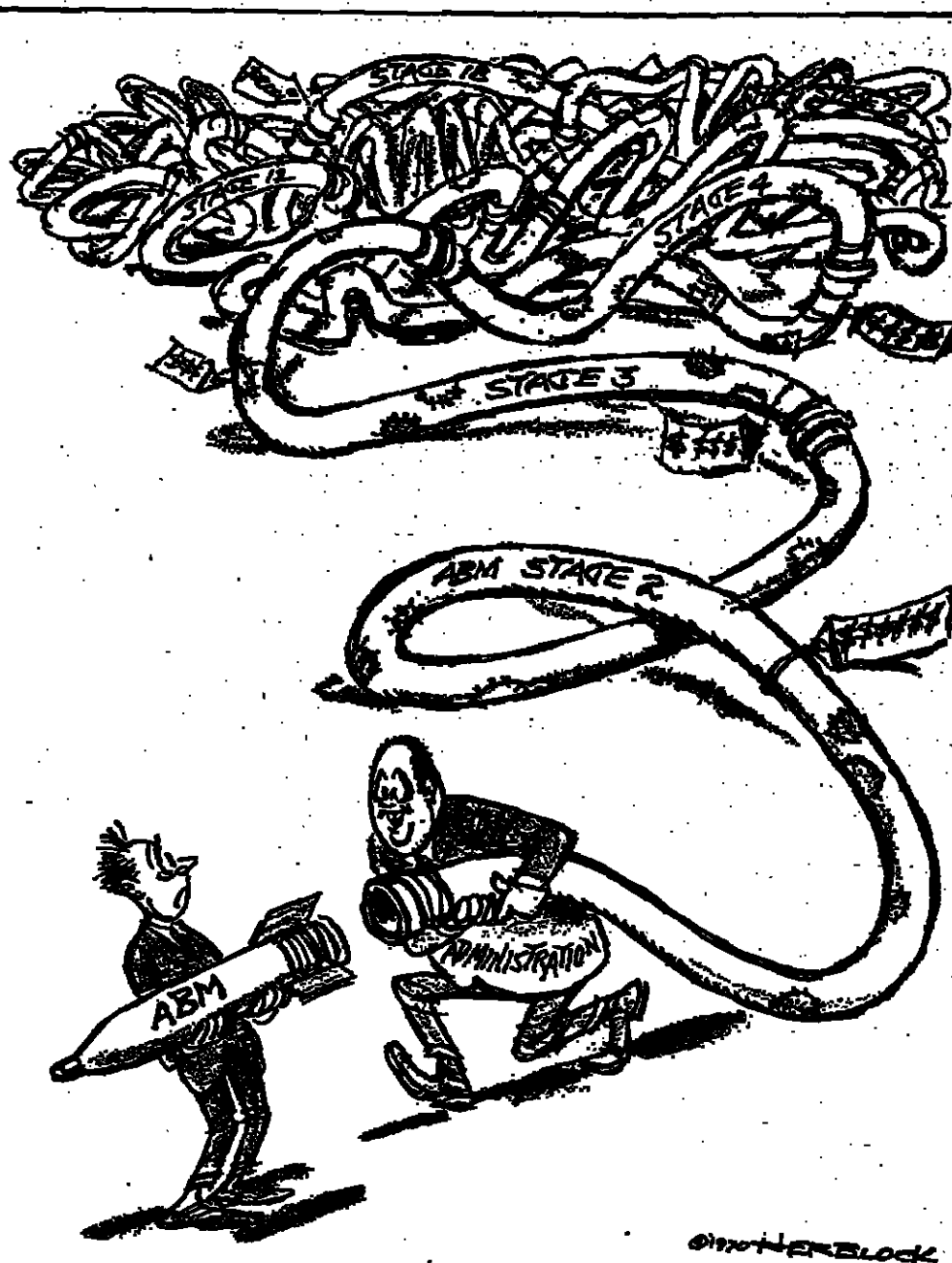
March 17, 1895

NEW YORK—Mr. Hannu Taylor, the United States Minister at Madrid, has presented to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs a demand for an apology and reparation on account of the Alliance affair, in which an American vessel was fired upon by a Spanish warship off Cuba. The dispatch sent by Secretary Gresham to Mr. Taylor says that the United States government expects on the part of Spain a prompt disavowal of this unauthorized act and a proper expression of regret.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1920

WASHINGTON—Within the past 48 hours, there has been further correspondence between the President and Senator Hitchcock in which the former rejected the latest Lodge compromise and all other modifications of the Lodge program which were presented to him in the hope of obtaining Democratic votes. While the correspondence has not been made public, it is known that the President feels that the real aim of the proposals is the nullification of the Peace Treaty.



'Now, Along With That Nozzle You Bought, You'll Need a Hose.'

## The Urgent Task in Education

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—No one paid much attention to President Nixon's message to Congress "On Education Reform." Yet it may just possibly turn out to be his most important state paper to date.

It has one grave fault—an apparent lack of the really passionate commitment that this problem demands. Our most urgent national task is giving the children of the poor, and especially the children of the black minority, the kind of education that will fit them to be citizens with a full share. Yet the President defined this task with no urgency at all.

On the other hand, a long series of talks with the very able men who were ultimately responsible for the Nixon message have led to encouraging conclusions. For the first time since the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954, above all, the nature of the task itself has been carefully thought through.

It is an appalling indictment of the doctrinaire emptiness of American sociologists and educational theorists that this should still have been necessary 16 years after the desegregation decision. Yet throughout that long period since 1954, the obviously needed practical groundwork has even been rather bitterly opposed for doctrinaire reasons.

### Treated as Cure-All

This was because school integration was idiotically treated as an instantaneous educational cure-all—which it is not, and can never be. Instead of an essential national aim—which it must always be. For this reason, there was only one common-sense attempt, in New York City, to improve the schools where the children were. And this attempt was falsely denigrated and denounced until it was finally allowed to wither away, because of fear of self-funding rationale for segregated schooling.

It is a melancholy history, reflecting grimly on large sections of the American academic community. But what mainly matters is the history's end result, which is that we do not really know, even today, how to give the children of the black ghettos a decent education.

Thus the heart of the President's message was a program for finding out how to do this job that has such terrible national urgency. The establishment of a national educational institute, for research pur-

poses, was proposed because leading educational theorists have repeatedly refused to get down into the hard-working mire of the Commission on Education. This was coupled with a plan to finance experimental school projects.

### Feeble Funding

The already-noted lack of commitment was indicated, alas, by the allocation of no more than \$35 million to finance the experimental schools. Commissioner of Education James R. Allen at first asked for \$300 million. Yet Dr. Allen still believes the job can be done, in part through the more generously financed research institute.

Even now, fortunately, what is mainly needed to improve the schools where the children are should be reasonably clear to almost any practical-minded person. That found of common sense, William Raspberry, the liberal black columnist, has recently remarked that it is first of all needed to recognize that the schools have to take over much of the normal job of the families, at any rate in the very poorest ghetto neighborhoods.

This means taking children very early—probably no later than age two and a half—into voluntary kindergarten-creches. These would place first emphasis on tackling the language problem, which is always a major handicap in all ghetto schools, at the age when the problem is easy to solve. But they would also tackle the dietary and other health problems, which are now known to impair the intellectual development of the children of the very poor.

### Full-time Teachers

After the kindergarten-creches, and prekindergarten, and true kindergarten, the children should be fully designed to permit teachers to spend three-quarters of their time just keeping order. This means more classrooms, far fewer children per class (probably not above 20 before grade six), and all sorts of remedial support. It may also mean much stiffer concentration on the three Rs.

If the ghetto children are thus enabled to finish seventh grade reading and writing and figuring, on average, like non-ghetto children, then the ongoing task in the junior high schools and high schools will be infinitely easier. But immense investments will also

be needed to improve the junior high schools and high schools, on the same principles above defined.

The President cannot be blamed for refusing to ask for billions to invest in school improvement, before proof is in hand that the job really can be done. But he and all the rest of us will be as blameworthy as murderers, if we hesitate at any sacrifice, if we boggle at any number of billions, once the needed proof is forthcoming—as it surely will be in the end.

## Profit and Loss in the Health Business

By Anthony Lewis

Just right that the taxpayers of Britain should pay for it, but they said that was the system. The doctors told me that there is not enough money going into the system for research and other needs. But they said, "We like because we can do what we want for the patient without worrying about what he can afford."

### Ill in New York

Just imagine for a moment that a middle-class Briton had become ill in New York City. Suppose he had been taken, under similar emergency circumstances, to Mt. Sinai Hospital. The charges rate at Mt. Sinai for a four-bed semiprivate room is now said to be \$55 a day plus \$40 for ancillary charges. The bed alone, for seven weeks, would have cost Schermer's British analogue upward of \$6,000.

Then there would be the doctors and a dozen costs not predictable in advance. A modest estimate for a seven-week illness in an American hospital, with surgery, would hardly be less than \$10,000. Such figures are unimaginable to Britishmen. Inflation has not set in here, on the cost of staying alive. Even outside the Health Service, private specialists charge fees that are modest by American standards.

Of course the getting to many hospitals is shabby. In Charles Crook, Schermer was in a 15-bed ward, in a 100-year-old building—though he says the nursing care was better than in American hospitals he has known.

## Herald Tribune

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France (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Germany (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Greece (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
India (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Italy (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Japan (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
South Africa (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Spain (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Sweden (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Switzerland (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Taiwan (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Thailand (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Turkey (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
U.S.A. (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
U.K. (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
West Germany (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00
Yugoslavia (est.)	75.00	140.00	210.00	280.00	350.00











**British Trade  
Bank Into Red  
In February**But Government Notes  
Surplus in Long Term

LONDON, March 16 (UPI)—Britain's foreign trade lost some of its luster in February and the difference between what the country bought and sold moved into a \$12 million deficit after six straight months of surplus.

Exports shot up to a new high in February, while imports moved back to a level of 1969.

The country's balance of payments, however, was still in surplus because of earnings on investments in shipping, insurance, banking and tourism were running surplus of about \$86 million, a high official said.

Exports and re-exports in February dropped \$99.8 million to \$1.7 billion, while imports climbed to \$1.704 billion.

Found Hit

The news hit the pound which had been near \$2.40 and then fell to \$2.4055 when the announcement came.

The visible trade balance is based on a balance-of-payments basis which takes in account items like shipping and insurance costs, rather than a simple comparison of exports and imports.

The totals also exclude British sales of U.S. military aircraft. The February deficit meant a setback from January when the trade was still strongly in surplus.

Long-Term Surplus

The overall trade position in the first three months showed that the balance was still in the black, officials said. The average monthly surplus in the three months ended February was \$91.3 million, a high as in the preceding three months.

Shipping Impact

February, imports rose 2 percent above the average of the first three months and both the volume and value were up, officials said. Imports of ships accounted for several million pounds in February, and such a rise was widely from month to month, officials said.

Shipping Impact

Taking the last three months either, the visible trade balance shows a surplus and the current account of the balance of payments in substantial surplus," a spokesman of the Treasury said.

The British Treasury has consistently predicted a foreign trade surplus for the year ending March 31 of about \$914 million, which is the first since 1966 and largest since 1958.

To Float Swiss Loan

BRICH, March 16 (Reuters)—Swiss financial institutions Ltd. is to float a 60 million Swiss franc (\$13.5 million) 6 1/2 percent loan on the Swiss capital market at par through a Swiss syndicate, it was announced.

**Top U.S. Bankers Unscathed by Profit Pinch**

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT)—The largest U.S. bank suffered a profit pinch last year, but its highest ranking officers escaped unscathed. In fact, according to a New York Times survey, 10 of them got raises—ranging from about \$10,000 to the eye-popping \$20,000 increase received by Robert F. Patterson of the Chase National Bank.

Mr. Patterson was promoted to president last March from executive vice-president, a move that paid him \$134,000.

Only one of the two dozen bank executives—Thomas S. Gates of Guaranty Trust Co.—received less than in 1969. George Humphrey of Irving Trust Co. was paid the same salary in both years.

Over \$200 a Week

All the rest for whom compensation is available received raises. Only two of the men got increases that amounted to less than \$200 a week.

David Rockefeller, the Chase National chairman who receives \$100,000 annually in dividends from the bank as its largest individual shareholder, got a raise of \$11,500 last year, bringing his salary to \$200,000.

Mr. Gates's \$71,000 cut last year as he stepped down from chairman of the board and into the executive committee.

Analysis of the salaries paid to the nation's 11 largest banks

**AFC**  
Watch it go

**Swiss Act to Cut Back  
Foreign Worker Influx**

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, March 16 (NYT)—The Swiss government, in an attempt to head off a more drastic solution, today imposed a new system of restrictions on the number of foreigners allowed to work in the confederation.

Hereafter, only 40,000 foreign workers will be admitted each year. Since 75,000 or 80,000 return home every year, this will gradually reduce the total, a spokesman in Bern declared.

The labor shortage created by Switzerland's boom economy, which has enabled the Swiss to turn down unattractive jobs as high-way workers, laborers in steel mills, and waiters, is the basic cause of the problem. Swiss employers have had to import Italians, Spaniards, and other Europeans to do the work.

Number of Foreigners Increases

Despite restrictions imposed by the federal government over the past three years, the number of foreign workers has continued to increase, to 800,000 at present. As a result, the total number of foreign residents, including students and retired persons, but not personnel of international organizations, rose last year to 871,785, nearly 16 percent of the total population.

The influx has caused relatively few difficulties in Geneva and other parts of French-speaking Western Switzerland, where foreign workers constitute a much larger proportion of the population. The French-speaking Swiss recognize the need for them, and in any case they find it easier to deal with fellow citizens.

In German-speaking Switzerland, however, particularly in the rural

**Finland Walking a Tightrope  
In EEC, Nordic Union Talks**

By John M. Lee

HELSINKI, Finland, March 16 (NYT)—Finland is having trouble plotting a course amid the cross-currents of European economic integration.

Membership in the European Economic Community, with its commitment to eventual political cooperation, has been rejected by Finland in line with its policy of doing almost anything to maintain cordial relations with its powerful neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Instead, Finland has thrown itself enthusiastically into negotiations with its Scandinavian neighbors—Sweden, Denmark and Norway—for greater economic cooperation and a common external tariff, or customs union, known as Nordex.

The Russians have not expressed the objections to Nordex which they have to the Common Market. But they have withheld outright endorsement, leaving it to the Finns to tie themselves in knots anticipating any Soviet reservations.

This is apparently what has happened over the last three months. Finnish policy has been beset by twists and turns, with the Social Democratic Premier, Mauno Koivisto, pressing on, and Foreign Minister, Ahti Karjalainen, aligned to the Center party, and President

to their top executives also shows that Bank of America, the country's biggest, no longer pays its chief less than its major league competitors pay theirs.

The San Francisco-based institution, with almost 1,000 branch offices, raised R.A. Peterson, now chief executive officer, to \$308,378. Irving Trust, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., and Security Pacific National Bank

paid less than that to their chiefs last year.

Once again, Morgan Guaranty was the highest paying among the major banks in terms of salary and other direct benefits. John D. Meyer Jr., chairman, emerged in all probability as the nation's best paid commercial banker at \$368,350, up from \$264,750. Mr. Gates and Ellmore C. Patterson, president, both earned \$205,250.

**Hot Issue: Funds' Bonus System**

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT)—One of the hottest subjects in mutual fund circles these days is that of so-called "performance" or "incentive" fees that some money managers can collect if they do better than certain market averages.

The list of funds operating on this principle has spurred to about 150 from 14 prior to 1965 (and only 71 as of last July 31). The increase has sparked the long-simmering, but mostly professional, debate about the merits of a concept that some critics attacked as a "heads-we-win, tails-you-lose" deal for the manager.

Typically, a manager of an incentive-type fund receives a basic 0.5 percent of its assets, plus a bonus if the fund's value per share increases more, or falls less than the Dow Jones Industrial average, the Standard & Poor's 500 or 425 stock indexes, the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index or some combination of these.

Often a Penalty Clause

Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has



Maurice M. Egan



Thomas E. Woods

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has named Maurice M. Egan corporate vice-president for the European area, to be based in Paris. C. H. Rohn, European director in charge of the Paris office, continues in this capacity, reporting to Mr. Egan.

Thomas E. Woods has been named senior director, international

finance, for Trans World Airlines. Paul Nemech becomes controller for TWA's international region. Both men will be headquartered in Paris.

Managing director of Texaco's British subsidiary Carl D. Hall has been named chief executive officer of Texaco Ltd., replacing Sir Edward Becham, who is retiring.

**EEC Urges Trade Policy  
Conflicts Not Be Dramatized**

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, March 16 (WF)—The Common Market's Executive Commission once again defended its trade policies today in what was seen by some observers as proof of its growing uneasiness in the face of world criticism.

Jean-François Deniau, commissioner responsible for foreign trade, who paid a recent visit to Washington, admitted that there were a "limited number" of problems clouding U.S.-EEC relations—agricultural policy, misunderstandings over the added-value tax system, and the preferential trade pacts with Mediterranean countries among them.

But, he said, these should not be dramatized and concrete solutions could be found.

Trade Agreements Under Fire

Mr. Deniau's remarks follow a speech a week ago in Washington by Assistant Commerce Secretary Kenneth Davis in which Mr. Davis said the United States and the Common Market were "far apart" in their thinking.

The proliferation of preferential trade agreements negotiated—or about to be discussed—between the EEC and almost all the countries bordering the Mediterranean have come under heavy fire from the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Mr. Deniau today stressed what has recently become official commission thinking: Europe has a special relationship—historically, economically, and strategically—with the Mediterranean basin. The only way an embryonic united Europe can dem-

Company Reports			
Roadway Express			
Year	1969	1968	
Revenue (millions)...	211.9	183.8	
Profits (millions)...	7.85	7.50	
Per Share .....	1.60	1.53	
Timken Roller Bearing			
Year	1969	1968	
Revenue (millions)...	34.59	34.14	
Per Share .....	3.26	3.20	
Triangle Industries			
Year	1969	1968	
Revenue (millions)...	167.24	147.19	
Profits (millions)...	2.84	4.06	
Per Share (diluted) .....	1.36	1.89	

**AMF Seeks Name Change**

NEW YORK, March 16 (Reuters)—American Machine and Foundry Co. said it will ask shareholders at the annual meeting April 28 to approve changing the firm's name to AMF Inc.

**'Blue Monday' Strikes Again on Wall Street**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT)—That familiar stock-market serial—"Blue Monday"—played another chapter in Wall Street today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average tumbled 7.05 to 765.05, thereby spreading a bit more gloom after last week's decline of 12 points.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange, affected by investor apathy, slid to 8.51 million shares, the lowest turnover in more than two months and the third slowest session of the year. On Friday, volume totaled 9.56 million shares. With the setback affecting virtually every group, some oil and glamour issues displayed particular weakness.

Natomatics fell 4 1/8 to 40 1/2. This oil exploration issue traded last year at a peak price of 130 1/2. Atlantic Richfield dropped 4 5/8 to 31 3/4 and Standard Oil of Ohio slipped 3 1/2 to 68 1/2.

Fractional losses even appeared in all of the three American and one European oil companies which have won rights to explore for petroleum resources in the offshore seas of South Korea—the sort of development that would have buoyed their stocks a year ago.

Entries in this race in South Korea—where not a single drop of "black gold" is now produced—are Gulf, Texaco, Chevron (Standard Oil of California) and Royal Dutch Petroleum.

In the glamour group, which has been under pressure during recent weeks, IBM fell 1 1/4 to 320. Disney was down 3 3/8 to 133 3/4 and American Research and Development eased 3 1/8 to 82 1/2.

However, Burroughs snapped back 4 points to 125 1/4 and Texaco recovered 4 7/8 to 118. Each of

these computer-oriented issues had plunged 14 3/8 points last week.

As investors worried over high interest rates, signs of a worsening economy and prospects for unfavorable first-quarter earnings at many companies, the Big Board ended with 1,015 declines. Only 218 stocks managed to close with gains.

LFC Financial, the financially-troubled holding company in savings-and-loans, paced the active list on 250,000 shares as it declined 3/8 to 6 1/4. Formerly known as Lytton Financial, the Los Angeles-based company's shares sold as high as 20 1/8 in 1969.

Only two issues on the active roster posted advances. Roan Selection Trust added 1/8 to 6 3/8, while Franklin Stores, in the apparel and discount field, rose one point to 25 3/4.

Atlantic Richfield, ranking No. 2 in turnover, was the biggest loser among active issues, down 4 5/8 to 60 1/4. American Telephone dropped a point to 51 7/8.

Helping to dampen enthusiasm in the stock market was the continuing decline in bond prices. Interest rates rose sharply today, raising fears that long-term bond yields soon may exceed the record levels posted last December.

**Conflicting Evidence Appears  
On Health of U.S. Economy**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Reuters)—Conflicting evidence about the U.S. economy's state of health was reported today by the government.

Two key economic indicators—industrial production and housing starts—showed widely divergent patterns.

Last month's industrial production, the Federal Reserve Board reported, recorded its seventh consecutive decline, falling 0.5 percent to 189.4 of the 1957-59 average. At the same time, the Fed revised the January decline to 0.4 percent from the previously reported 0.7 percent.

Housing starts, however, rose nearly 10.5 percent in February, on a seasonally adjusted annual basis, the Commerce Department reported. This economic indicator has been generally declining since February, 1969.

Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders, said the February increase, however, was an aberration due to federal funds pouring into housing programs.

He said the underlying problems of the housing market are still with us and noted that in 1969, savings and loan associations owed the Federal Home Loan Bank system \$4 billion, compared with the \$900 million they owed during the 1968 housing crunch.

The Fed said output declines were widespread in manufacturing, more than offsetting an 0.5 percent increase in production resulting from settlement of the General Electric strike.

Among consumer goods, auto assemblies were reduced further—to an annual rate of almost a third below the mid-1968 level. Production schedules for March indicate some rise in auto output, however, the Fed said.

Production of television sets and appliances rose last month, partly because of the strike settlement, but output still was 15 percent below the 1969 high. Production of most other consumer goods declined.

Output of trucks declined further, but production of industrial and commercial equipment and defense products rose, again because of the strike settlement.

Among industrial materials, production of most durable and non-durable materials dropped, including steel, paper, rubber and chemicals.

The February index of 169.4 compares with the February, 1969, index of 170.1—for the first drop below year-ago levels in the current decline.

The 10.5 percent spurt in housing starts put last month's total at 1,321,000 units on a seasonally adjusted annual basis.

Last month's figure compares with 1,686,000 units in February, 1969, when housing starts began to fall off. Nevertheless, February's figure was the highest since last October's 1,372,000 units.

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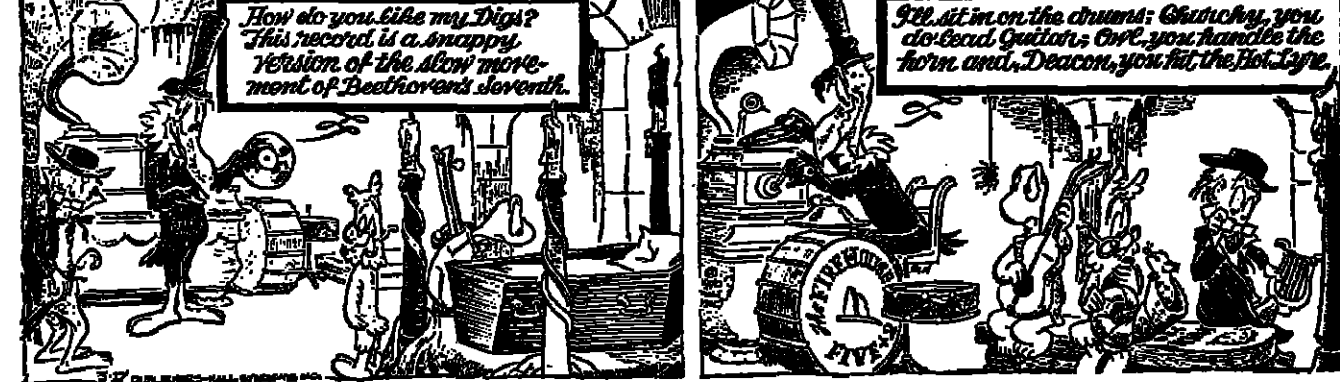
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The Spring National Championships of the American Contract Bridge League began Friday in Portland, Ore. The two competitors who traveled farthest are Australians, Jessel Rothfield of Melbourne, president of the Australian Bridge Federation, and Rodolof Foulds of Sydney, a member of the strong Aussie team that inflicted two defeats on an unofficial American team in a "Down Under" event last month.

The diagramed deal was played in one of the minor matches on that occasion.

Both South players opened with two no-trump. The American North simply raised to three no-trump, rejecting the opportunity to use Stayman, and an inferior contract was reached.

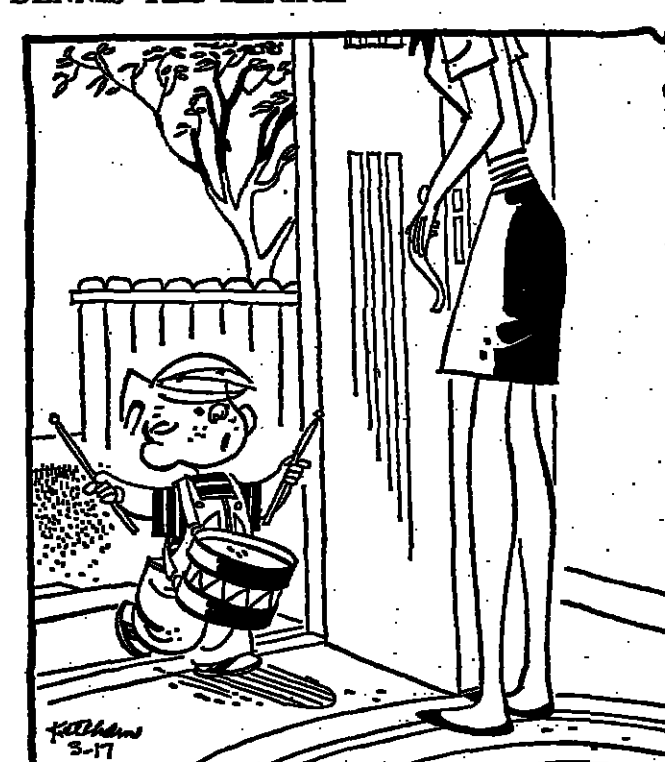
West led the club ace and continued the suit. When the clubs broke four-four South was certain that he would make the remaining tricks easily, using the fourth round of hearts to make a diamond trick.

So when East shifted to a spade South put up the spade ace and confidently played the heart ace. West East showed out on the heart lead, he was somewhat crestfallen: there was no way to get the lead to dummy and he could only make his six top tricks. As he had discarded his small spade on the fourth club lead, the defense made a heart trick and two spade tricks as well as the four clubs.

When the hand was replayed, the South Australian player in the North position used Stayman and his partner played in four hearts. This seems to be a certainty, but the bad trump division gave the defenders a chance.

West cashed his two club winners and shifted to the diamond nine. He knew that he would make a trump trick and hoped

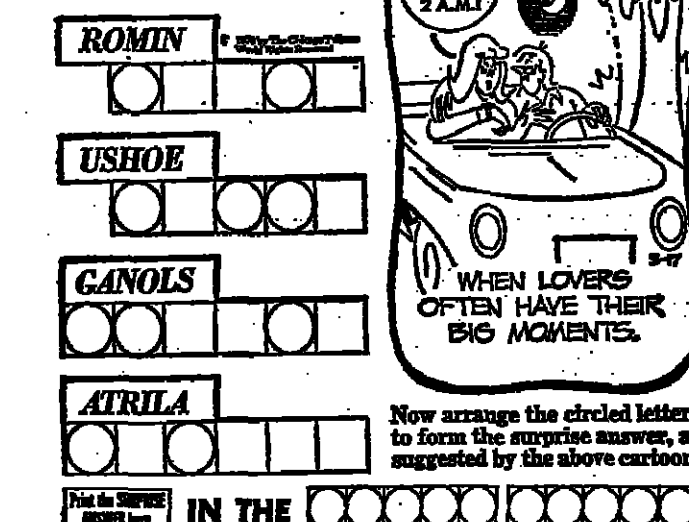
DENNIS THE MENACE



EVERYBODY CHASES ME OUT OF THEIR YARDS. YOU THINK I GOT BAD BREATH?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: LOOSE CAMEL BAITER EXCITE

Answer: What a fat man in a telephone booth might suggest—A CLOSE CALL.

## BOOKS

## THE NEW ENGLISH BIBLE

Standard edition with the Apocrypha  
1,824 pp. \$9.95. New York: Oxford Press and Cambridge University Press.

Reviewed by Robert M. Grant

(Second of two parts; the first appeared in yesterday's edition.)

I think the translators are especially successful when their texts have to do with ordinary human affairs. The older versions let Ecclesiastes, "the preacher," talk like a preacher and say, "Cast your bread upon the waters, for you will find it after many days." Highly unlikely! The "speaker" of N.E.B. comes to the point. "Send your grain across the sea, and in time you will get a return." Apophorisms like those of "Poor Richard" come clear in Ecclesiastes: "Never consult a woman about her rival or a coward about war, a merchant about a bargain or a buyer about a sale." Such renderings are fresh, vivid and intelligible. So is the love poetry of the Song of Songs, now divided among the various speakers and not referred to Christ and the church.

In the New Testament (first published in 1961 and now revised) as in the Old, the translators produce effects, not word for word renderings. In John as in Genesis they write English with Greek. "When all things began, the Word already was. The Word dwelt with God, and what God was, the Word was. The Word, then, was with God at the beginning, and through him all things came to be; no single thing was created without him." In the letters of Paul, I feel there are paraphrases at certain points, but this feeling is partly due to habitual acceptance of the unintelligible.

Two of the beauties show how the N.E.B. makes good use of paraphrase. In King James, Matthew 5:3 reads, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The parallel beatitude in Luke 6:20 reads, "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of God." N.E.B. paraphrases to bring out the full effect of the difference between the two. "How blessed are those who know their need of God; the kingdom of heaven is theirs" (Matthew); "How blessed are you who are in need; the kingdom of God is yours" (Luke).

In some instances one might be more critical. Paul's sort, literally "flesh," becomes "lower nature" or "thoughtful nature." Did he think in terms like those? What is a lower nature? Again, is "how blessed" in the beatitudes much of an improvement over "blessed"? And is "thy name be 'blessed'" really better than "hallowed be thy name"?

The use of "thy" and other forms of "thou" is welcome in prayers and other forms of address to God. According to Genesis, God created man in his own image; but He is not simply another person to be addressed as "you." The Bible is not a contemporary document in the sense that it is on the level of ordinary, daily life. It is a book of the extraordinary, full of strange and awesome events and considerations. As a whole it provides the historical sweep of the Hebrew-Christian revelation of God.

A translation of the Bible can be fully adequate only if it points through itself and beyond its readers to the region of the sacred and the immortal. Its language must not be commonplace, but it must be comprehensible. The language of the New English Bible meets this test. The university presses of Oxford and Cambridge have presented it in a format that assists understanding and gives pleasure to the eye. Form and content work together to stimulate and challenge the reader.

Mr. Grant is a professor of The New Testament at the University of Chicago Divinity School. He is the author of the forthcoming "Augustine to Constantine" and wrote this review for The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from over 100 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This week Last week

LAST WEEK

1. The French Impressionists 1. 18

2. The French Impressionists 2. 18

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4. The French Impressionists 4. 18

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## Art Buchwald

## Hot Memos for Sale

THE market price on White House memorandums has tumbled in the past few weeks. At one time they were considered rare items that occasionally showed up for public inspection, but now it's impossible to walk down the street in Washington without someone trying to peddle memorandums.

The other day I was walking by 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue when a man sidled up to me and whispered: "Would you like to buy a hot memorandum that Daniel Patrick Moynihan wrote to the President last year on the guaranteed annual wage?" "I'm sorry," I said, trying to push past him. "I already have a dozen Moynihan memos that I'm trying to unload."

The man looked around furtively. "How about a memo from Spiro Agnew to President Nixon in which he suggests nationalizing the television industry?"

"No good," I found one in a Crackerjack box this morning. "Here's a note from Henry Kissinger to Herb Klein telling Klein to knock off the swinger image Kissinger's been getting. 'No, thank you.'"

"How about one from Herb Klein to Henry Kissinger telling Kissinger to knock off the swinger image?"

"I'm sorry, but someone left one of those memorandums in my milk bottle this morning."

"My, you're hard to please," he said. He started going through his trench coat. "Ah, ha! Here's one you haven't got. A memo from Attorney General Mitchell to Press Secretary Ron Ziegler telling him he wants to subpoena all the White House reporters' notebooks."

"Ziegler released that memo at the noon press briefing."

"All right. How about the memorandum telling him what he could do with his memorandum?"

"I was one of the people who wrote it," I said. "May I please go by?"

He opened up another large inside pocket and took out a fistful of memorandums. "Make a deal with you," he said. "Take any one blindly for five dollars."

"But," I protested, "they're all Moynihan memos. They're all over town."

"I was afraid of that," he said.

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"Say, how do you get these memorandums from different White House personnel?"

"I just stand here by the fence and someone throws them over."

"Is anyone in the White House in cahoots with you?"

"Of course not. You see they're cutting each other's throats in there. When someone throws a batch of Moynihan memorandums over the fence, I know they're out to get Moynihan. When someone throws a batch of Kissinger memos over the fence, I know the knife is out for Kissinger. Here, look. I had these memorandums from Leon Panetta, the HEW desegregation man, two weeks before they forced him to resign."

"Here's one from Bob Finch to the President. They threw it over the fence."

"Are they out to get Finch?"

"They have been since he took the job."

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While we were talking, a memorandum came flying over the fence.

He unwrapped it from the rock and read it and then threw it on the ground in disgust.

"It's just another copy of the 'benign neglect' memo that Moynihan wrote."

A policeman came running up.

"Let's not litter the sidewalk with those White House papers. Ever since they've decided to embarrass people by releasing memorandums in there, this place out here has been a mess."

## A Foggy Day

## In London

## Town Isn't

## What It

## Used to Be

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, March 16 (UPI).—At the modest cost of 36 cents a year for 13 years, each Londoner has bought himself 50 percent more winter sunshine at 80 percent reduction in smoke, a triple increase in winter visibility and the total elimination of his city's proverbial black fogs.

There are some reasons to believe that he also bought himself a fundamental change of climate that even cuts down the frequency of "white" fogs.

These are the conclusions of a report issued over the weekend by the research and intelligence unit of the London municipal government on the effects of Britain's Clean Air Act of 1956.

Under the law, local government authorities throughout Britain were empowered to set up areas in which emission of dark smoke was tightly controlled, and to provide payments of 70 percent of a household's cost in modifying his furnace and fireplaces to take smokeless fuel.

As of the end of 1968, smoke-control orders covered 60 percent of the premises of Greater London and 50 percent of the total acreage. The figure is undoubtedly considerably higher today. All of Greater London should be under smoke control by the end of 1978.



GHOST OF FOGS PAST—This picture of Holborn Circus and the statue of Prince Albert was taken during the last big killer fog in London in the winter of 1962-63.

## Down to 28 Percent

The total of local and national expenditures in the Greater London area since the law was enacted comes to about 3 shillings (36 cents) per resident per annum.

The winter average in central London in 1958-59 was 300 micrometers of smoke per cubic meter of atmosphere. In 1968-69 it was 61, or 20 percent that of ten years before.

Although it had no provisions for cutting down the second great urban atmospheric pollutant, sulphur dioxide, the law ordaining the switch to smokeless fuels nevertheless had that happy result. Since 1962, when exact information began to be gathered, the emission of sulphur dioxide has dropped by 38 percent.

The evidence on the decline in respiratory diseases as a consequence of the cleaner air is circumstantial, but persuasive. During and immediately after the period of high atmospheric pollution in December 1952, actually London's last great black fog—there were 4,000 more deaths than the normal, expected, number; illnesses also rose sharply.

The next major episode of climatic conditions causing pollution was in the winter of 1962-63, when there were concentrations of sulphur dioxide, but much less smoke. Total "excess" deaths were only 700.

By now, and mainly as a result of the work done under the Clean Air Act, the report declared, "there is little or no link between mortality or morbidity and pollution."

## Bronchitis Statistics

Research on bronchitis in Britain has also shown a "remarkable" correlation between incidence of attacks and atmospheric pollution, and that the reduction in smoke concentrations has "greatly benefited" sufferers of the ailment.

Other studies, meanwhile, showed that reduction of smoke concentrations increased the number of hours of sunshine in central London during the months November to January by 50 percent since 1958, and, for December alone, by 72 percent. With the sunshine increase and the smoke reduction, visibility has risen, so that on an average winter day a Londoner can now see almost three times as far as he could in 1958: four miles as compared to 1.4 from a suitable viewing point.

There is a possibility, the report points out, that the reduction in smoke has not only reduced or eliminated the "blackness" of London's traditional fogs, but also reduced the frequency of the "white" fogs themselves. The report warns that the evidence must be treated with great caution.

"The marked decrease in fog

frequency in central London, compared to the suburbs, is probably due to the substantial decrease in smoke pollution experienced in the center of London," the report suggests.

"It seems unlikely that high concentrations of smoke will be encountered again... As each year passes, the impression is growing that a real change in the general meteorological situation has occurred. One interesting hypothesis is that the loss of the smoke 'blanket' over London now allows the heat of the sun to penetrate to ground level and break up temperature inversions (that cause fog) more readily."

Some side effects of reduced air pollution noted by the London city government researchers:

● Long-absent birdlife has reappeared. There are now 138 species of birds identifiable in London, compared with less than half that many ten years ago.

● It is now felt worthwhile to clean the city's imposing public and private buildings, because they will not get dirty so quickly. A great number have been cleaned in recent years, and the annual House of Commons cleaning bill, which was £100,000 in 1958, is now £10,000.

"There is some evidence that laundry bills have been reduced" and that the life of paintwork has been increased.

## PEOPLE: A Callas Look At Love and Labor

Hounded by South American newsmen at airport stops in Recife, Brazil, and Buenos Aires on her way to a film festival at Mar del Plata, Argentina, the tempestuous soprano Maria Callas finally broke down and consented to take a few minutes of an old familiar Art. "I had some sort of relationship with Onassis," Miss Callas told a persistent reporter from the Buenos Aires daily *Crónica*, "but I was not his mistress. I was like a friend. Why? Because Onassis is an unbearable man. He doesn't have the ability to be a real person. All he cares about is his business. That's something awful, right? Well, yes and no. As another working wolf once said, 'The better to woo you with, Medea.'"

In any case, you'd think Miss Callas would have earned a little peace and quiet and privacy for the rest of the trip, but no. "What," demanded a reporter, "of the rumors that you plan to marry Italian director Pier Paolo Pasolini?" "I'm too tired after a 30-hour voyage," said Maria.

Graffiti (cont.): Chalked on a wall in Montmartre, swears Angela Clements, is the following advice: "French go home."

"Fess Parker's praiseworthy efforts to fight the nicotine habit by hitting the bottle," writes John Neustatter of Paris, "smack suspiciously of an actor's effort to live up to his role. It was Davy Crockett, wasn't it, who 'kilt him a bar when he was only three'?"

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: To Pat Nixon, 58 yesterday, who resisted presidential lobbying for a grand old party and held out, instead, for a "small family gathering." LOCKED OUT: Four British couturiers, denied entrance to the annual Haute couture ball in Stafford for want of a haircut. APPROPRIATE: The new license plates—"1-FUZZ"—of Con Delgado, chief of police of Casper, Wyo. FASTING: Rodolfo Wirtz, proprietor of a nightclub in Glubasco, Switzerland, whose hunger strike was occasioned by the refusal of local police to grant him a strip-tease license.



Maria Callas

on the grounds that the town does not need this facility. "Non sense," says Wirtz, "coining an immortal phrase: 'What's good for the tourist is good for the Glubascos.'"

Ad-lib (cont.): An ad in The New York Times describes Nicol Williamson's movie version of "Hamlet" as "The love story of Hamlet and Ophelia—From the author of 'Romeo and Juliet'."

"Shh," writes Janice Peterson from Madrid, "in your alleged research into 'atavistic sounds of physical distress,' you obviously never penetrated further southwest than Zelenople. Haven't you ever heard of 'The Als of Texas'?"

—DICK BORABACK.

## \$20,400 Paid for Set of Circus Books

LONDON, March 16 (UPI).—A collection of circus books formed by a Dutch circus enthusiast was sold at Sotheby's London auction rooms today for \$20,400 (\$20,400). The 2,000 volumes representing nearly four centuries of circus literature were sold as one lot. The buyer was a London dealer, acting for an institution that the firm refused to name. The collection was formed by the late Jo van Doveren, whose widow sent it from Amsterdam for sale.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 35% on PERFUMES & GIFTS at SIFFEL SHOPPING ACROSS THE STREET from the Eiffel Tower. 100 Avenue de la Gare, Paris. Free Catalogue with this ad.

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